

## THE DAILY HERALD.

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## HERALD Calendar for July.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Proceedings on the coast yesterday look very much like bloodshed.

"Colorado is at present engaged in wondering whether she would rather leave the caterpillars or Governor Waite on her back," so says the Washington Evening Star. Of course Colorado will act on the theory, "Between two evils choose the least." Which is the least of the two evils in this case is just as clear as the declaration of the Republican League club's convention on silver.

When the financial failure of the Salt Lake Tribune was chaffed on his new theory of getting rich by burning bank notes, he said he knew better when he wrote it. This was excusing ignorance by absolute falsehood. And that is the professed authority that claims to be the ne plus ultra of silver sagacity!

The dogstail I know-and-you don't of the Salt Lake Tribune, actually argued editorially that the quickest way for national banks to get rich was to destroy or let the rats eat as many of their currency notes as possible! And until The Herald let a little financial daylight into his befogged cranium he didn't know any better. That's why he brags so of his superior wisdom!

The self constituted silver sage of the Salt Lake Tribune, who thinks nobody able to come up to his vast learning and sublime erudition as to silver, didn't know, until The Herald called him down from his sills and poured the information into his ear, that silver money would be taken at the custom house in New York for duties upon imports, but actually declared the contrary in a self-important Tribune editorial. And he thinks he knows it all!

We have a natural pride when our opinion finds a responsive echo in the breast of others. Tuesday morning we spoke of Judge Goodwin as an eloquent and distinguished champion of silver, coupling with this opinion, however, a few words of mild sorrow and reproof on account of the Judge's silence at a time when a few words for silver seemed to be demanded. Yesterday the Tribune took occasion to sustain our conception of Judge Goodwin's extraordinary mental grasp by modestly saying of him, "The editor of this paper did not say much in Denver, but we think it safe to say that he did in twenty minutes give more reasons why silver should be restored than our contemporary ever gave in all its columns; more than our contemporary could learn by two years' laborious study." We are overwhelmed with pride that our opinion should find such a complete and immediate response in the columns of our impartial and disinterested contemporary.

## THE LEAGUE PLATFORM.

There is a little of everything that is irrelevant in the platform adopted by the Republican League convention. From beginning to the first plank to woman's suffrage in the last it is composed of bids for the support of all sorts of cranks and fancy mongers. The Hawaiian scheme seems to be meant to tickle the ears of all those who think that the Yankee nation ought to whip all creation because it can, and identifies Americanism with bluster and brag.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

The platform is really a work of art. To be sure, it is a good deal like the art of telling falsehoods in a taking way, and as for the article commended, it is warranted to stand in all climates and cure all ills.

The silver plank is sound. It sets the party squarely upon the parity of gold and silver, and demands the restoration of the latter metal to its proper share in the finances of the country by legislative enactment. Precisely what legislation will bring about that restoration it wisely abstains from attempting to outline, but it disposes of the frantic free silver issue of the Populists.—New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

It certainly abstains from attempting to outline or suggest any legislation that would bring about the parity of the two metals, although as a suggestion of how not to do it the platform must stand as a classic, alone and unrivalled.

## THE TRIBUNE AND MORMONISM.

The constant reader of the Tribune has, of course, noticed that a decided change of tone has come over its columns within a few months last past. It made its reputation in this country through a protracted and energetic opposition to Mormonism. During that period of its existence there was no denunciation too intense, there was no mockery too hilarious to apply to the communicants' ceremonies or institutions of the Mormon church. Much of the bitterness of this warfare perished with the manifesto forbidding polygamy; much of remaining antagonism disappeared after the elections in which the political honesty of the Mormon people was demonstrated beyond cavil; finally within the half year the Tribune concluded that its pecuniary success depended entirely upon its becoming the organ of the Republican party, and in order to become such that it must take steps to conciliate those whose character and religion it had formerly assailed so violently. Thereupon the founts of opposition and malignity dried up,—permanently dried up. Those who look forward to a renewal of the Tribune fight on the Mormons will look in vain. The hatchet has been buried beneath a pile of political considerations never to be raised again so long as that paper aspires to Republican organhood and so long as the Republican party shall, as any party in this region must, expect to triumph by the assistance of Mormon votes. It is a muzzled anti-Mormon sheet. It is seeking subscriptions among the Mormon people alleging a change of heart as a reason why self-respecting Mormons may subscribe.

These remarks are suggested by the appearance of several references in its issue of yesterday to the "Doctrine and Covenants," to the "Word of Wisdom," and to the Desert News as the "Lord's Organ." These references are but the outbursts of a sentiment which however intensely it may still burn beneath the surface, will hereafter be kept smothered by considerations of political advantage and propriety. The efforts of the Tribune to blow hot and cold, to pose before those who have not yet outlived their dislike of things Mormon as an anti-Mormon sheet, and before the Mormons as a regenerate enemy, will be promptly discounted by the discerning, who know that that paper is no more and no less either an anti-Mormon or a pro-Mormon sheet, at least so far as its utterances are concerned, than some papers that it attempts to discredit on religious grounds.

## WHAT MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

The tariff bill is now in a fair way to become law. There will probably be some important changes in details when the conference committee of both Houses complete their work of revision. The vote in the Senate shows how certain professed friends of tariff reform stand in relation to it, and they have not added to their political reputation by what they have done. However, in view of the joyful fact that the windy war is over, the people of the United States can afford to pass by for the present, the folly and the vain obstructions that have irritated all on-lookers for several weeks past.

The tariff bill will be found, on comparison, to be a vast improvement on the McKinley imposition. As Republicans have repeatedly admitted, this measure is neither a free trade nor a protection bill. It was not intended to be either. "Free trade" was not the slogan of the Democratic party in the contest of '92. It was "tariff reform." This is a bill for reform of the tariff. It is what was claimed for it in the start. It is not a perfect measure by any means. It will be found when finished to be as good as could at present be enacted, and will answer all needful purposes for a number of years.

The reductions of duties on articles that come into common use in this country will be found much greater than is commonly supposed. The effect will be to cheapen the cost of many things to the consumer, and that not so much by increased importations from abroad, as by reductions in price of those articles produced at home.

The improved methods of manufacture, the cutting down of wages, and the increase of the markets for those commodities, have already rendered it possible to place them for sale at prices which will increase their consumption, and fully compete with the foreign-made goods both in quality and in price. And this need not require any further reduction in the wages of workpeople, which have already been brought down to a minimum under the actual practice of the false theory of protection.

The passage of the tariff bill will serve to settle the business disquietude, which has been so injurious, and place trade and commerce on a firm basis. All branches of industry will accommodate themselves to the changed conditions, and it will not be long before the times will improve and prosperity will increase throughout the country.

The speedy disposition of the tariff bill will give opportunity for senatorial action on the Utah bill, which we hope soon to see brought up from its place on the calendar, advanced and enacted into law. We have no doubts as to the President's approval of the bill and, therefore, as one of the immediate results of the settlement of the tariff question we look for the settlement of the Utah question.

## BACKING AND FILLING.

It is not surprising that our morning neighbor has been particularly waspish since the adjournment of the Denver Republican convention. The terrible back-down on the silver question is enough to give any advocate of free coinage who participated in the de-

liberations the mulligrubs. But our disgruntled neighbor will not help itself nor its cause by throwing slurs entirely irrelevant to the subject, nor by resorting to its common vituperation when brought to bay.

We perceive too that our contemporary is doubling upon itself again in reference to the hard times and the responsibility for them. Notwithstanding the strong reasoning presented to the Denver convention, showing that the demonetization of silver produced the prevailing troubles, and in spite of the statements to the same effect which have appeared times without number in its columns, the Tribune comes back again to the falsehood that it is the Democratic party which has done all the evil, and the Republican regime for over thirty years brought nothing but prosperity.

Sometimes that double-dealing sheet traces all the woes of the world to the act of 1873—a Republican measure. It then veers round and lays them all to the tariff intentions, or "threats of free trade," by the Democrats. Anon it "mixes those babies up" and declares that both are responsible for existing social and business disturbances. And through it all the effort is made to maintain a show of consistency, and denials are entered of any contradiction in its utterances.

On Tuesday the Tribune made a review of an article in the Arena on monetarism and protection, in which the writer treats of the fight for tariff reform in '92, when "with one acclaim the national Democracy declared for a system of import duties for revenue only." This rouses our veritable neighbor, and in endeavoring to criticize the article it uses this language:

"The criticism we make on that is that while it is true that the slogan of the Democracy was tariff reform in 1892 and that slogan won, it was not because of any great appeal on principle to the American people. Millions of men who voted did not vote because they understood or understood the differences between protection and free trade, but they voted solely because times were hard, their property was depreciated in value, their products were falling in price, year by year, they were tolling without reward, and so they voted for a change. The Republican authorities were warned three years before that they must fix the silver business, and fix it promptly, or when the campaign came on again there would be the charge that the hard times were due to the tariff, and the people would accept the charge as true and smash the party in power."

Now mark that admission. "The times were hard," property was "depreciated in value," "products were falling year by year," millions of men were "tolling without reward." The Republican party was responsible for these conditions, mind you, for they existed prior to the election of 1892, and that party was "warned three years before what would be the consequence" of those "hard times" and their failure to remove them, by "fixing the silver business." Now contrast that from the Tribune of July 3 with this from the Tribune of June 25:

But all the industries of the country flourished under protection and the outlook for its continuance. It was not until the Democratic party came into power with its denunciation of protection as unconstitutional and its threat to tear it up root and branch that American industries were paralyzed and labor was deprived of its means of livelihood. The tariff was reduced to its lowest limit, and stocks were reduced; laborers were discharged by the hundreds of thousands, and became wanderers over the land.

And also this from the Tribune of June 27:

Here is where the Democratic responsibility for the distress begins, when the Democratic party came into power with the threat to take away that protection as unconstitutional. This, added to the final crushing of silver by the Democratic administration, completed the chain of disaster, and the great Democratic panic of 1893 ensued. The election went Democratic the year before, but that year silver, industry and all forms of business also went Democratic; that is, they went to the devil. Republicanism absolutely declines to take any of the responsibility for the great crash.

Here we have our wonderful contemporary, that claims to monopolize all the wisdom of the age and denies to its contemporaries the possibility of ever, by any amount of study and research, arising to the sublime height of Tribune knowledge and scope of understanding, asserting one day that there were not hard times till the Democrats made them by simply being elected to office, and a few days after chiding the Republican party for not doing something to cure the hard times, depreciation of property, and the poverty of tolling millions prevailing before the Democratic party was elected!

If the Tribune is to be believed, at the very same time that "all the industries of the country flourished" the times were so hard, property was so depreciated, and millions were so tolling without reward, that they voted for a change and as predicted arose and "smashed the party in power," the Republican party.

It is just like our contemporary on the silver question. A prominent Utah politician, commenting on the Tribune's silver flop, remarked on Tuesday that if he had written any of those free and unlimited silver coinage demands that have appeared for years in that paper, not all the money in America, silver and gold, would have induced him to write such an article as appeared in that sheet indorsing and accepting the straddle of the Denver convention.

We have plenty more blank contradictions from the same source which we shall feel tempted to reproduce if our added, and confused, and self-important, but on many points most woefully ignorant contemporary indulges in the kind of rejoinders which it has recently substituted for argument.

L'Annau, of Salt Lake, says that L'Annau, of Washington, is all right. That settles it—to the satisfaction of the first named.

The speech of Vice President Stevenson at Greensboro, North Carolina, yesterday, appears in another column, and will evoke admiration and praise.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

But when a Mr. Debs makes war upon an innocent public he must expect resistance from the public. The sleeping car, the dining car, and the parlor car have become necessities of travel. If Mr. Debs thinks that the public will submit patiently to deprivation of these necessities he mistakes the temper of the quantity that he has to deal with.

It is a constitutionally guaranteed right of the workmen who are members of the American Railway union to submit themselves to the bossism of Mr. Debs and to cease from profitable labor at his command. Every man in America can place himself in voluntary servitude and subjection to any other man, and he can renounce such servitude whenever he pleases. But no man can be held to involuntary servitude, except by sentence of a court that has adjudged him guilty of crime.—Chicago, Inter-Ocean (Rep.).

Mr. Debs proceeds on the theory that the public will have to submit patiently or impatiently according to their psychological conformation.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), commenting on the Pullman strike says:

The position of the Pullman strikers is the right one, to force action of that kind for the benefit of employees, and that the consideration of profit or loss to the employer has nothing to do with the case. They do not say this in plain terms, to be sure, but such is the logic of their attitude and the tendency of their proceedings. The whole railroad system west of Chicago is being wherrywardly blocked, the great detriment of the traveling and shipping public, because the Pullman company will not consent to put its suspended works at Pullman (Rep.) in operation again for the purpose of providing employment for a certain number of men at wages which it says it can not pay without losing money. A strike based upon the contention that an employer is bound to do business whether he wants to or not is certainly a novelty, to say the least.

It is impossible to say whether or not this strike will succeed, but it has already taken such form that the original issue between Pullman and his employees is lost sight of and many of the strikers now can only show their "sympathy" by destroying property and ditching trains. It seems that millions of property are to be destroyed and a whole nation greatly discommodated, if not imperilled, at the word of Dictator Debs.

Concerning whence reform in politics must come, the Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.) says:

The reformatory process must begin behind the primaries. What is needed is a compact organization of "the better class," meaning the more intelligent citizens, the more public-spirited capitalists, the more enterprising traders, the preachers with liberal ideas of the relation of religion to politics. Representatives of their class, acting in union, and informing the leaders of the old parties of the existence of a strong organization resolved to oppose the election of unprincipled and careless party affiliation, can do much toward bettering civic conditions.

A political structure is just as sound and safe as the foundation upon which it is reared. If the people neglect their civic duties at the primaries they will find themselves impotent to cure the evils consequent upon such neglect at the polls.

The question is: Why do we not either annex Hawaii outright or put her on the same footing with other foreign countries? The existing situation is ridiculous and unjust. In one breath we declare our fixed resolve to have nothing whatever to do with the new republic, and in the next we are holding lectures on the duty of aiding her as though she belonged to us.—Washington Post (Ind.).

The United States very properly are letting Hawaii shape her own destiny. There has been a great deal of buncombe and jingoism talked by a portion of the press about "our duty in Hawaii." Our duty in all foreign affairs is that outlined by Washington in his farewell address.

The government is now falling behind at the rate of a million or more a week because of the McKinley tariff taxes the people oppressively for the benefit of everybody but the government, and the Wilson bill proposes to reduce the taxes largely and at the same time to furnish the necessary increased revenues to the government. Under the Wilson bill the government will receive some forty millions of revenue from sugar, and with hardly perceptible increase of taxation upon consumers, while under the McKinley bill the people pay thirty millions of taxes on sugar and the government receives nothing.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

The advocates of the McKinley bill never once claimed for it that it was a revenue tariff; it was a protective measure. How signally it has failed to furnish revenue the people know but too well. But the Wilson bill having passed the Senate, will now go to a conference committee and we may hope to see confidence in business circles soon return and in its wake will soon come prosperity.

Senator Cameron's letter to the League of Republican clubs ought to make him an entirely acceptable candidate for the presidency not only to the silver men of the west, but to Populists generally. By the way, those who have been prophesying Democratic ruin in 1896 have not reckoned on the capacity for mischief to the Republican party in the convention of Republican clubs now in session at Denver. If it should adopt the silver craze, as now seems probable, the Republicans and Democrats will have a race in 1896 for political ruin.—Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.).

Contrary to the opinion of the Ledger, perhaps the greatest mistake of the Denver convention was its failure to make a clear and definite declaration in favor of silver. This is generally recognized by Republicans in the west.

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